

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-28. (Canceled)

29. (Previously presented) A method, comprising:
detecting an unbalanced quality of power control signals from a wireless device simultaneously received at a plurality of base station transceivers involved in a soft handoff, wherein the unbalanced quality is determined based on qualities of power control signals from each of the plurality of base station transceivers involved in the soft handoff;
increasing a target signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of a reverse link pilot channel carrying at least one of the power control signals for at least one of the plurality of base station transceivers when the quality of the at least one of the power control signals for the at least one of the plurality of base station transceivers is below a predefined target signal quality;
increasing a pilot channel transmit power level of the pilot channel transmitted by the wireless device during the soft handoff in response to the at least one of the plurality of base station transceivers; and
decreasing a power gain of other channels transmitted by the wireless device in relation to the increased transmit power level of the pilot channel of the wireless device during the soft handoff.
30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the power gain of other channels in relation to the pilot channel is decreased by an amount that is equal to an amount by which the pilot channel transmit power level is increased.
31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the power gain of other channels in relation to the pilot channel is decreased by an amount that is more than an amount by which the pilot channel transmit power level is increased.
32. (Canceled)

33. (Previously presented) An apparatus, comprising:
means for detecting an unbalanced quality of power control signals from a wireless device simultaneously received at a plurality of base station transceivers involved in a soft handoff, wherein the unbalanced quality is determined based on qualities of power control signals from each of the plurality of base station transceivers involved in the soft handoff;
means for increasing a target signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of a reverse link pilot channel carrying at least one of the power control signals for at least one of the plurality of base station transceivers when the quality of the at least one of the power control signals for the at least one of the plurality of base station transceivers is below a predefined target signal quality;
means for increasing a pilot channel transmit power level of the pilot channel transmitted by the wireless device during the soft handoff in response to the at least one of the plurality of base station transceivers; and
means for decreasing a power gain of other channels transmitted by the wireless device in relation to the increased transmit power level of the pilot channel of the wireless device during the soft handoff.
34. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 33, wherein the power gain of other channels in relation to the pilot channel is decreased by an amount that is equal to an amount by which the pilot channel transmit power level is increased.
35. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 33, wherein the power gain of other channels in relation to the pilot channel is decreased by an amount that is more than an amount by which the pilot channel transmit power level is increased.
36. (Canceled)
37. (Previously presented) A computer readable media embodying a method, comprising:

detecting an unbalanced quality of power control signals from a wireless device simultaneously received at a plurality of base station transceivers involved in a soft handoff, wherein the unbalanced quality is determined based on qualities of power control signals from each of the plurality of base station transceivers involved in the soft handoff;

increasing a target signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of a reverse link pilot channel carrying at least one of the power control signals for at least one of the plurality of base station transceivers when the quality of the at least one of the power control signals for the at least one of the plurality of base station transceivers is below a predefined target signal quality;

increasing a pilot channel transmit power level of the pilot channel transmitted by the wireless device during the soft handoff in response to the at least one of the plurality of base station transceivers; and

decreasing a power gain of other channels transmitted by the wireless device in relation to the increased transmit power level of the pilot channel of the wireless device during the soft handoff.

38. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 37, wherein the power gain of other channels in relation to the pilot channel is decreased by an amount that is equal to an amount by which the pilot channel transmit power level is increased.

39. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 37, wherein the power gain of other channels in relation to the pilot channel is decreased by an amount that is more than an amount by which the pilot channel transmit power level is increased.

40. (Canceled).

41. (New) A method, comprising:

receiving a first forward link power control signal from a wireless device by a first base station transceiver involved in a soft handoff, wherein the first forward link power control signal is communicated over a first reverse link power control sub-channel of a first reverse link from the wireless device to the first base station transceiver;

receiving a second forward link power control signal from the wireless device by a second base station transceiver involved in the soft handoff, wherein the second forward link power control signal is communicated over a second reverse link power control sub-channel of a second reverse link from the wireless device to the second base station transceiver, wherein the first and second forward link power control signals are transmitted by the wireless device simultaneously; and

increasing a target signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of the first reverse link power control sub-channel when the detected quality of the first forward link power control signal is below a predefined target signal quality.

42. (New) The method of Claim 41, wherein the target signal-to-noise ratio of the first reverse link power control sub-channel is increased by decreasing a target frame error rate associated with the first reverse link.

43. (New) The method of Claim 41, wherein the target signal-to-noise ratio of the first reverse link power control sub-channel is increased without changing a target frame error rate associated with the first reverse link.

44. (New) The method of Claim 44, wherein the target signal-to-noise ratio of the first reverse link power control sub-channel is increased based on a bit error rate of the first forward link power control signal.

45. (New) The method of Claim 41, further comprising:
detecting an unbalanced quality of the first and second forward link power control signals;
increasing a transmit power level of the first reverse link power control sub-channel in response to a command from the first base station transceiver to the wireless device; and
decreasing a power gain of other channels transmitted by the wireless device in relation to the increased transmit power level of the first reverse link power control sub-channel.

46. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein the power gain of other channels in relation to the first reverse link power control sub-channel is decreased by an amount that is equal to an

amount by which the first reverse link power control sub-channel transmit power level is increased.

47. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein the power gain of other channels in relation to the first reverse link power control sub-channel is decreased by an amount that is more than an amount by which the first reverse link power control sub-channel transmit power level is increased.